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Yagi et al.

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(54) **BELT FIXING DEVICE HAVING MOISTURE ABSORBING MEMBER AND IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS**

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*G03G 15/20* (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ...... ***G03G 15/2053*** (2013.01); ***G03G 15/2017*** (2013.01); ***G03G 15/2064*** (2013.01); *G03G 2215/2035* (2013.01)

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USPC .......................... 399/328, 329, 333; 219/216
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

According to one embodiment, a fixing device includes a cylinder-shaped rotatable fixing belt and a pressurizing rotating member which is arranged so as to face the fixing belt along an axial direction, and transports a recording medium by rotating along with the fixing belt. In addition, arranged in the fixing belt, a pressurizing member which presses the fixing belt from an inner peripheral portion toward the pressurizing rotating member side, and a support member which supports the pressurizing member, and arranged a moisture absorbing layer which absorbs moisture in air and discharges the absorbed moisture according to a temperature rise between the support member and the pressurizing member.

**8 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets**

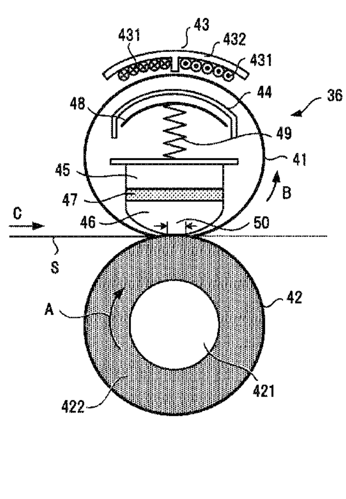

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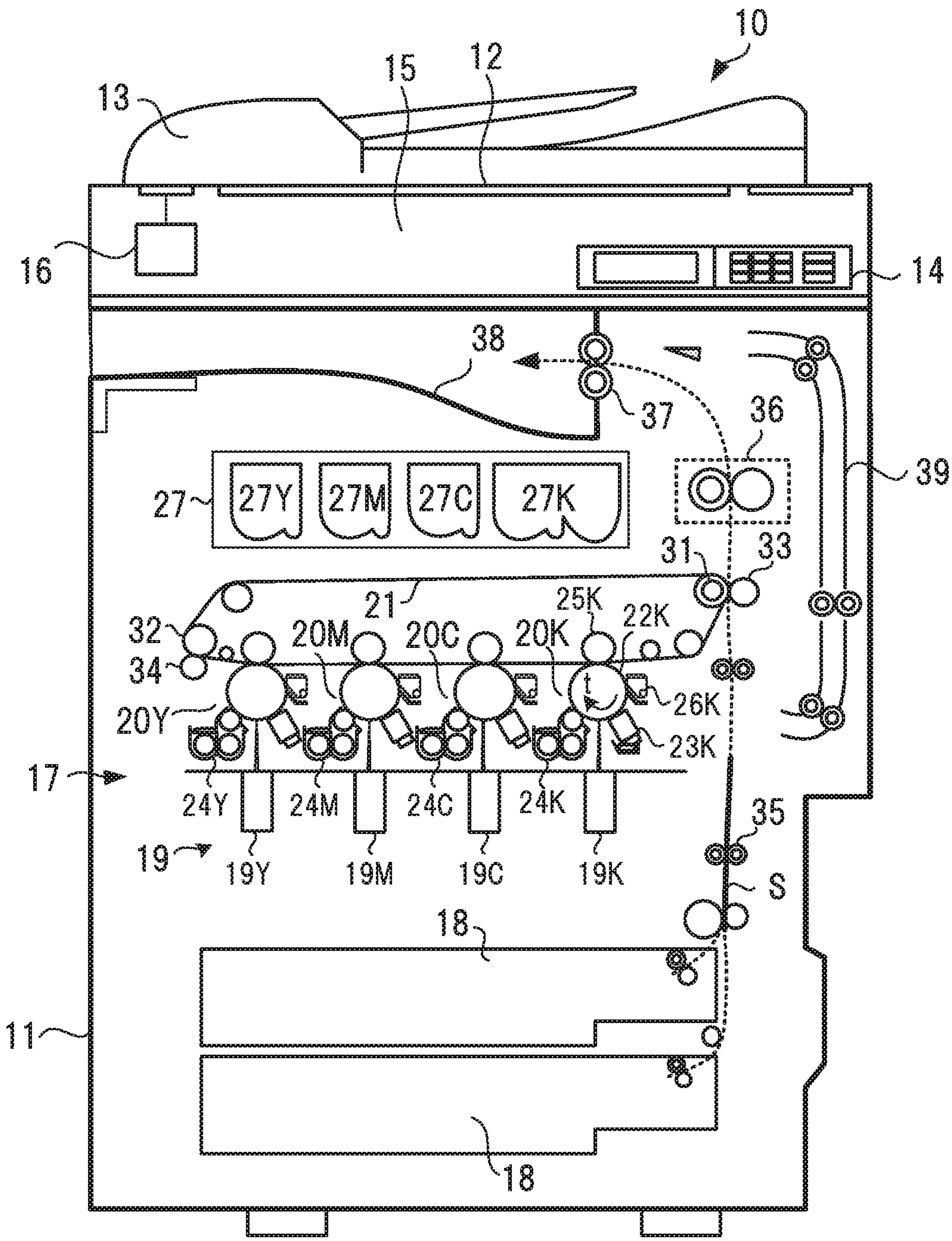
FIG. 1



10
13
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27Y
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27C
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t
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20Y
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24Y
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24C
24K
35
19
19Y
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19K
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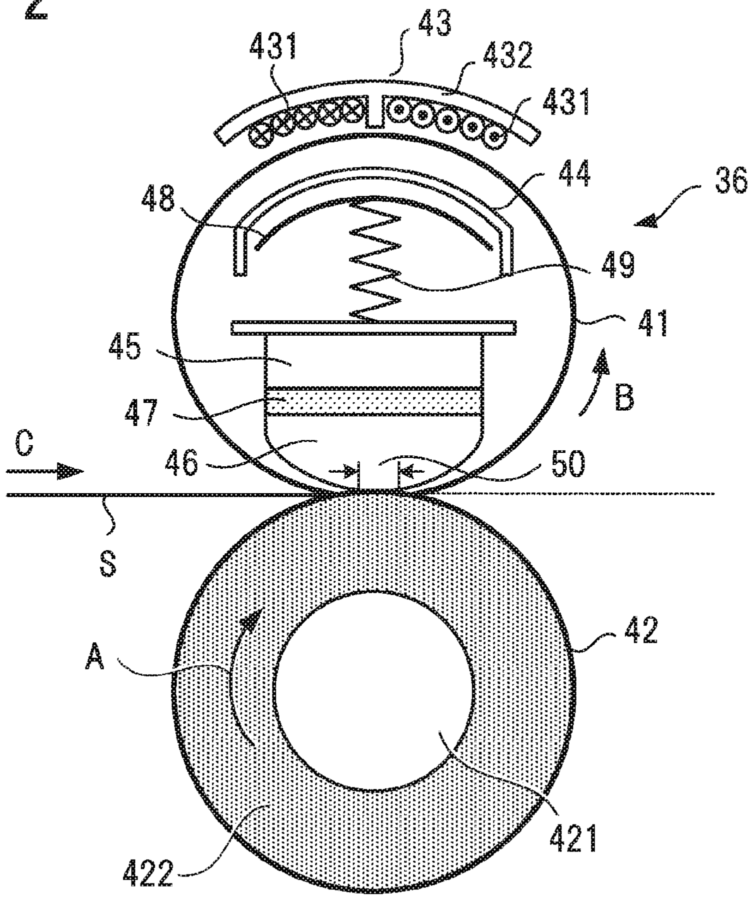
11
18

FIG. 2


43
431
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36
48
49
41
45
B
47
C
46
50
S
42
A
421
422

FIG. 3

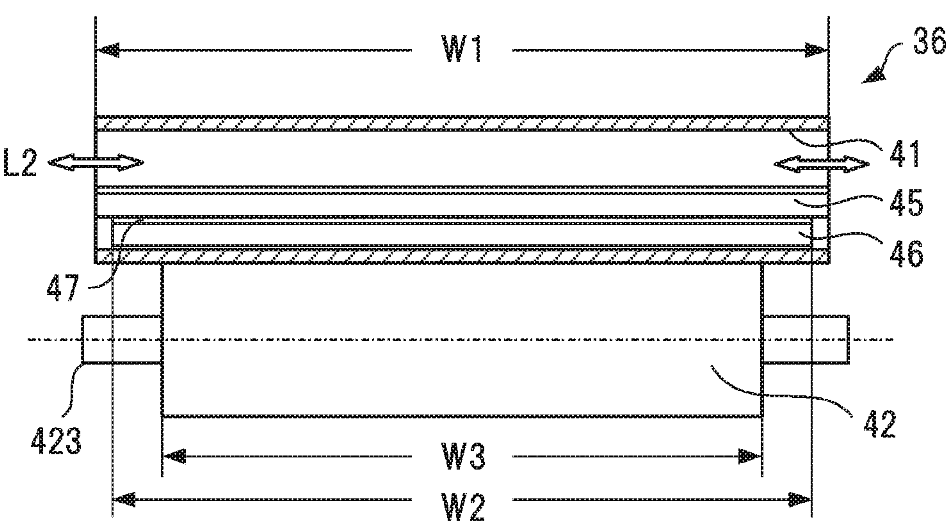

W1
36
41
L2
45
46
47
423
42
W3
W2

FIG. 4

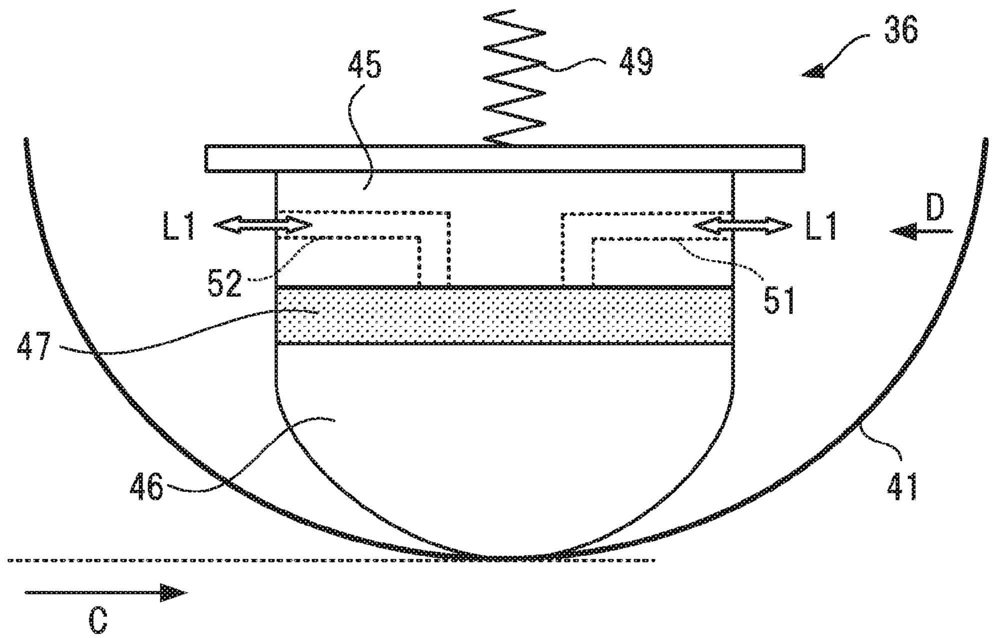



FIG. 5

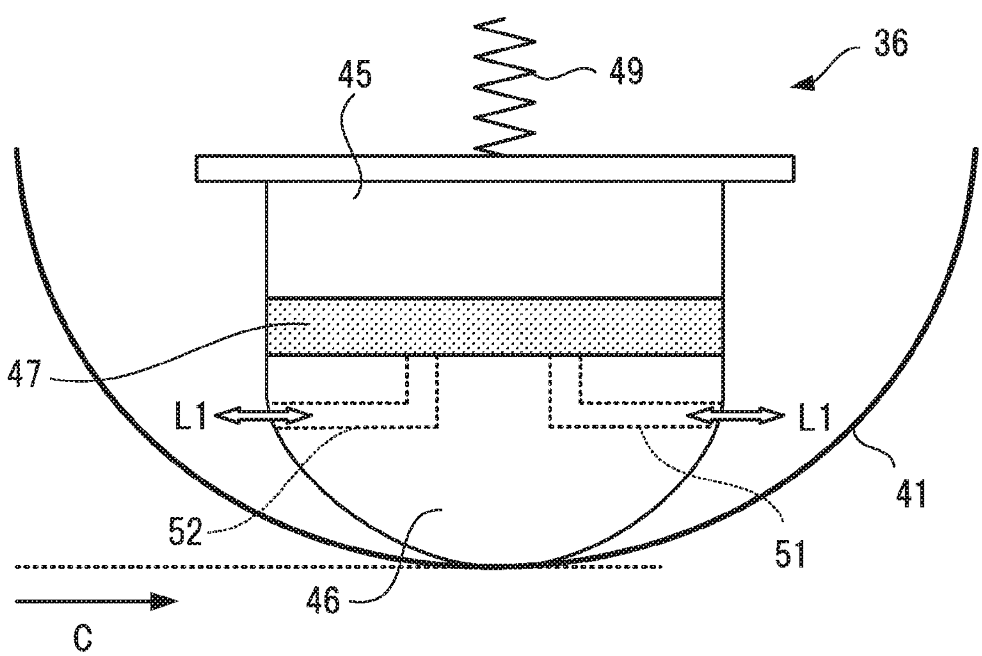


FIG. 6

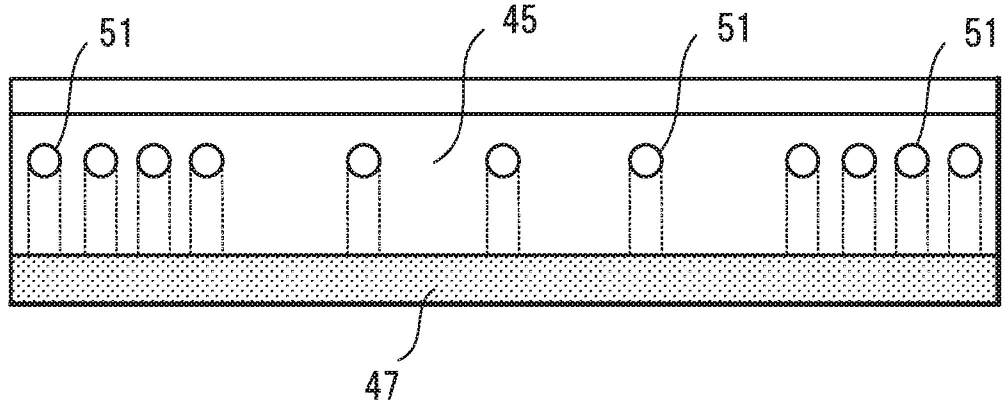



FIG. 7

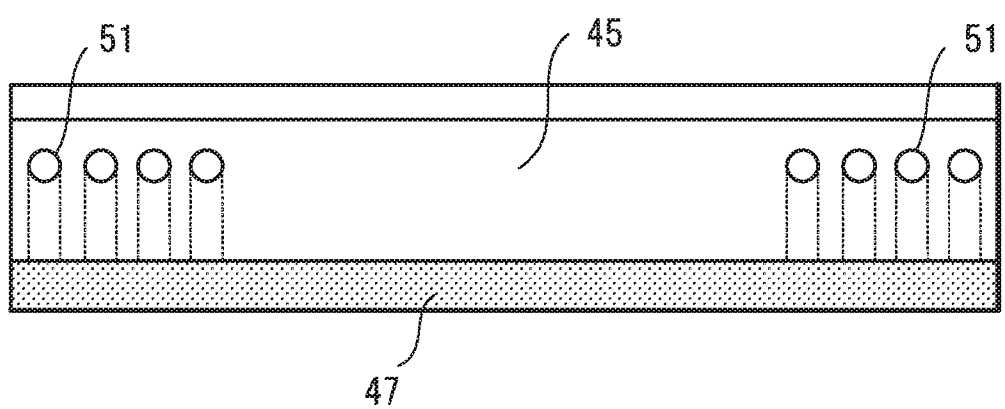
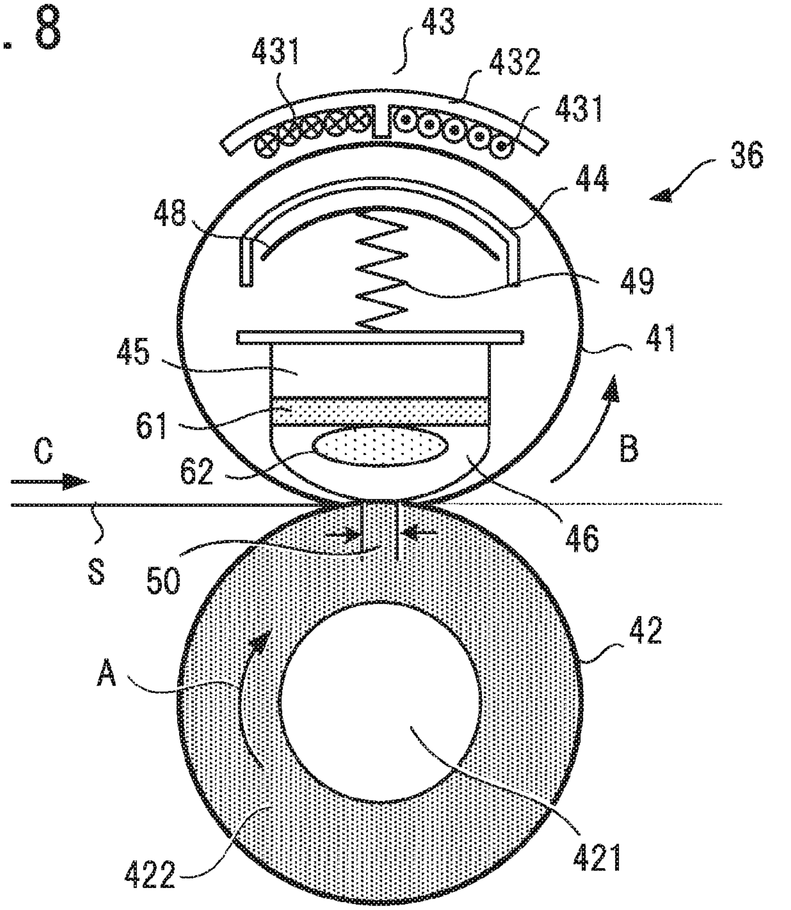


FIG. 8


43
431
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50
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FIG. 9

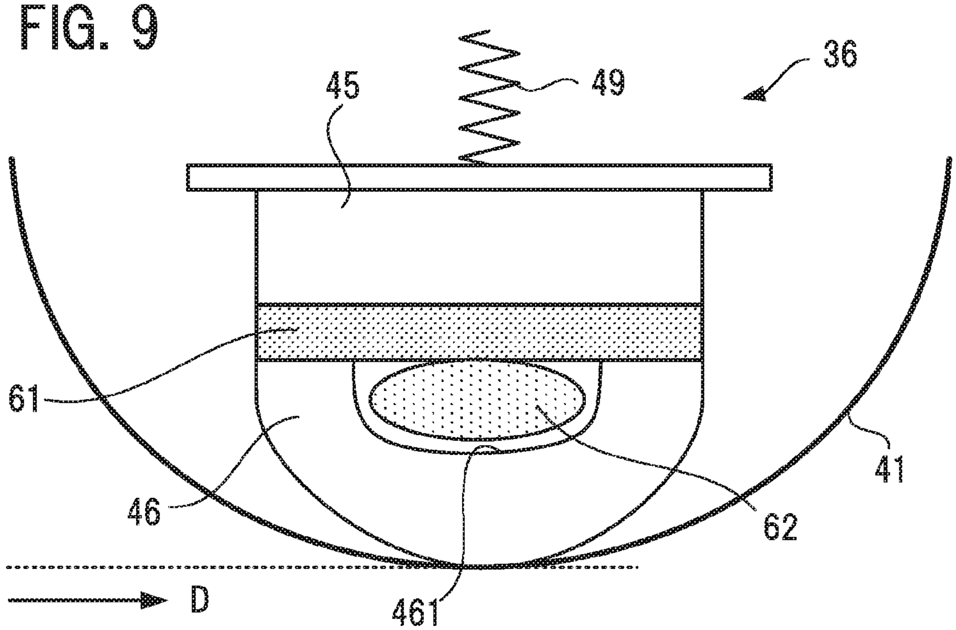
36
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FIG. 10A

| | EMBODIMENT | COMPARISON EXAMPLE |
|---|---|---|
| TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE ΔT (℃) | 55℃ | 65℃ |
| STARTUP TIME N (SECONDS) | 34 SECONDS | 42 SECONDS |

FIG. 10B

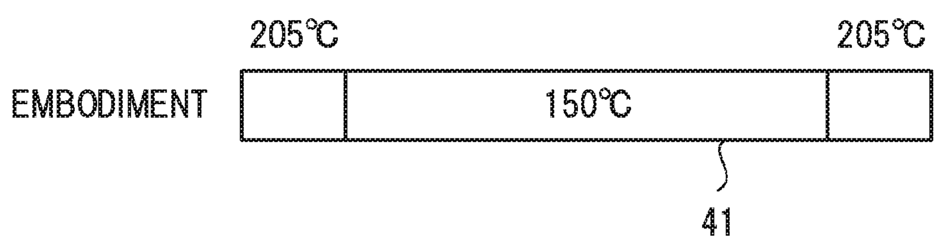
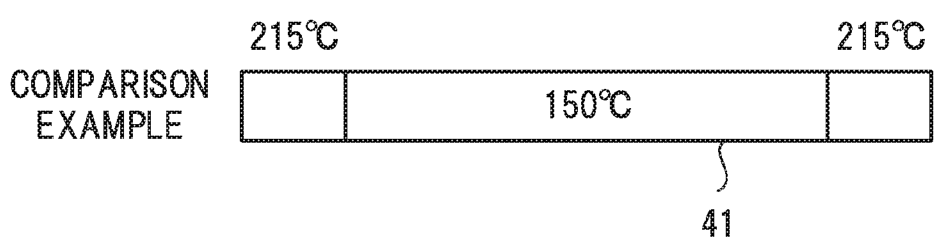



FIG. 10C



# BELT FIXING DEVICE HAVING MOISTURE ABSORBING MEMBER AND IMAGE FORMING APPARATUS

## CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is based upon and claims the benefit of priority from the prior Japanese Patent application No. 2015-139716, filed on Jul. 13, 2015, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

## FIELD

Embodiments described herein relate generally to a fixing device which fixes a toner image onto a recording medium such as a sheet. In addition, the embodiments relate to an image forming apparatus which forms an image on a recording medium using the fixing device.

## BACKGROUND

In the related art, an image forming apparatus which forms an image on a recording medium (for example, sheet) as a printing target is known. The image forming apparatus forms a toner image in a transfer unit, and transfers the toner image onto a sheet which is supplied to the transfer unit. The sheet onto which the toner image is transferred is heated and pressurized using a fixing unit, and the toner image is fixed onto the sheet.

The fixing unit includes a fixing belt including a heat source, and a pressurizing roller which faces the fixing belt and which applies a pressure to a sheet. The fixing unit interposes a sheet between the fixing belt and the pressurizing roller, melts toner by applying heat and a pressure, and fixes a toner image onto the sheet.

Usually, a width of the fixing belt is larger than that of a sheet. For this reason, a contact region which comes into contact with a sheet is present at a center portion of the fixing belt, and a non-contact region which does not come into contact with a sheet is present at an end portion of the fixing belt. Accordingly, heat moves to a sheet at the center portion of the fixing belt in the axial direction, when the center portion comes into contact with the sheet. Meanwhile, heat rises at both end portions of the fixing belt in the axial direction, and temperature irregularity occurs in the fixing belt, since both end portions do not come into contact with a sheet.

When temperature irregularity occurs in the fixing belt, there is a concern that a fixing failure or abnormal heating may be caused, and the fixing belt itself, or peripheral members of the fixing belt may ignite, and may be damaged. In addition, in order to cool down a temperature of the non-contact region, it is necessary to stop a fixing operation.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a configuration diagram which illustrates an image forming apparatus according to a first embodiment.

FIG. **2** is a schematic configuration diagram a fixing device according to the first embodiment which is viewed from a side.

FIG. **3** is a schematic configuration diagram the fixing device according to the first embodiment which is viewed in the longitudinal direction.



FIG. **4** is an enlargement side view which illustrates a configuration of main portions of the fixing device according to the first embodiment.

FIG. **5** is an enlargement side view which illustrates another configuration of the main portions of the fixing device according to the first embodiment.

FIG. **6** is an explanatory diagram which illustrates an arrangement of openings which are formed in a frame in the fixing device according to the first embodiment.

FIG. **7** is an explanatory diagram which illustrates another arrangement of the openings which are formed in a frame in the fixing device according to the first embodiment.

FIG. **8** is a schematic configuration diagram of a fixing device according to a second embodiment which is viewed from a side.

FIG. **9** is an enlargement side view which illustrates a configuration of main portions of the fixing device according to the second embodiment.

FIGS. **10**A to **10**C are explanatory diagrams which illustrate a heat leveling effect of a fixing belt, and an evaluation result of a startup time in the fixing device according to the second embodiment.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In general, according to one embodiment, a fixing device which fixes a toner image formed on a recording medium onto the recording medium includes: a cylinder-shaped rotatable fixing belt which heats and melts a toner image formed on the recording medium; a pressurizing rotating member which is arranged so as to face the fixing belt along an axial direction, and transports the recording medium by rotating along with the fixing belt; a pressurizing member which is arranged inside the fixing belt, and forms a nip portion by pressing the fixing belt from an inner peripheral portion toward the pressurizing rotating member side; a support member which supports the pressurizing member; and a moisture absorbing layer which is arranged between the support member and the pressurizing member, absorbs moisture in air, and discharges the absorbed moisture according to a temperature rise.

Hereinafter, the embodiment will be described with reference to drawings. The same portion in each figure will be given the same reference numeral.

### First Embodiment

FIG. **1** is a configuration diagram which illustrates an image forming apparatus according to a first embodiment. In FIG. **1**, an image forming apparatus **10** is, for example, a Multi-Function Peripheral (MFP) as a multifunction printer, a printer, a copy machine, a fax machine, or the like. In the following descriptions, the MFP will be described as an example.

A document table **12** which is made of transparent glass is provided at the upper part of a main body **11** of an MFP **10**. An automatic document feeder (ADF) **13** is provided on the document table **12** in an openable-closable manner. An operation panel **14** is provided at the upper part of the main body **11**. The operation panel **14** includes various keys and a touch panel-type display unit.

A scanner unit **15** as an image reading unit is provided at the lower part of the ADF **13** in the main body **11**. The scanner unit **15** reads the original document which is sent using the ADF **13**, or the original document which is placed on the document table, and generates image data. The scanner unit **15** includes an image sensor **16**. The image sensor **16** is arranged in the main scanning direction (depth direction in FIG. **1**).

A printer unit **17** which configures an image forming unit is provided at a center portion in the main body **11**. A plurality of cassettes **18** which accommodate sheets of various sizes are provided at the lower part of the main body **11**. The printer unit **17** includes a photoconductive drum, an exposure unit, and the like. The exposure unit includes a scanning head **19** which includes LEDs as light emitting elements. The printer unit **17** scans the photoconductive drum using a ray of light from the scanning head **19**, and generates an image.

The printer unit **17** forms an image on a recording medium which is a printing target by processing image data which is read in the scanner unit **15**, or image data which is created using a personal computer (PC), or the like. In the following descriptions, a case in which a sheet S is used as a recording medium will be exemplified, however, as the recording medium, also possible to use an OHP sheet, or the like.

The printer unit **17** is, for example, a tandem-type color laser printer. The printer unit **17** includes image forming stations **20**Y, **20**M, **20**C, and **20**K of each color of yellow (Y), magenta (M), cyan (C), and black (K). The image forming stations **20**Y, **20**M, **20**C, and **20**K are arranged in parallel on the lower side of an intermediate transfer belt **21** from the upstream side to the downstream side. Also the scanning head **19** arranges a plurality of scanning heads **19**Y, **19**M, **19**C, and **19**K in the main scanning direction corresponding to the image forming stations **20**Y, **20**M, **20**C, and **20**K.

The image forming stations **20**Y, **20**M, **20**C, and **20**K have the same configuration. Accordingly, the image forming station **20**K will be representatively described. The image forming station **20**K includes a photoconductive drum **22**K as an image carrier. At the periphery of the photoconductive drum **22**K, a charger **23**K, a developing unit **24**K, a primary transfer roller **25**K, a cleaner **26**K, and the like, are arranged along a rotation direction t of the photoconductive drum **22**K. Light from the scanning head **19**K is radiated to an exposure position of the photoconductive drum **22**K, and an electrostatic latent image is held on the photoconductive drum **22**K.

The charger **23**K uniformly charges the entire surface of the photoconductive drum **22**K. The developing unit **24**K supplies a two-component developer which includes black toner and a carrier to the photoconductive drum **22**K using a developing roller to which a developing bias is applied. A toner image is formed on the photoconductive drum **22**K. The cleaner **26**K removes residual toner on the surface of the photoconductive drum **22**K.

A toner cartridge **27** which supplies toner to developing units **24**Y to **24**K is provided at the upper part of the image forming stations **20**Y to **20**K. The toner cartridge **27** includes toner cartridges **27**Y, **27**M, **27**C, and **27**K of each color of yellow (Y), magenta (M), cyan (C), and black (K).

The intermediate transfer belt **21** is stretched so as to be laid on a driving roller **31** and a driven roller **32**, and circularly moves. The intermediate transfer belt **21** comes into contact with the photoconductive drum **22**K by facing. The primary transfer roller **25**K is provided at a position of the intermediate transfer belt **21** which faces the photoconductive drum **22**K. A primary transfer voltage is applied to the intermediate transfer belt **21** using the primary transfer roller **25**K, and a toner image on the photoconductive drum **22**K is primarily transferred to the intermediate transfer belt **21**.



A secondary transfer roller **33** is arranged in facing the driving roller **31** on which the intermediate transfer belt **21** is stretched. When the sheet S passes between the driving roller **31** and the secondary transfer roller **33**, a secondary transfer voltage is applied to the sheet S using the secondary transfer roller **33**. A toner image on the intermediate transfer belt **21** is secondarily transferred to the sheet S. A belt cleaner **34** is provided in the vicinity of the driven roller **32** of the intermediate transfer belt **21**.

The scanning head **19**K functions as the exposure unit by facing the photoconductive drum **22**K. The photoconductive drum **22**K rotates at a preset rotation speed, and stores charges on the surface. An electrostatic latent image is formed on the surface of the photoconductive drum **22**K when light from the scanning head **19**K is radiated to the photoconductive drum **22**K, and is exposed. The scanning heads **19**Y, **19**M, and **19**C similarly form an electrostatic latent image on the surface of the photoconductive drum of corresponding image forming stations **20**Y, **20**M, and **20**C.

In addition, as the exposer unit of the photoconductive drum **22**, a laser exposure device may be used, instead of the scanning head **19**. The laser exposure device scans a laser beam which is emitted from a semiconductor laser element in the main scanning direction of the photoconductive drums **22**K to **22**C using a polygon mirror.

As illustrated in FIG. **1**, a transport roller **35** is provided at a position between the sheet feeding cassette **18** and the secondary transfer roller **33**. The transport roller **35** transports the sheet S which is taken out from the inside of the sheet feeding cassette **18**. A fixing device **36** is provided on the downstream side of the secondary transfer roller **33**. The fixing device **36** includes a fixing belt which includes a heat source as will be described later, and a pressurizing roller which applies a pressure to the sheet S by facing the fixing belt. The fixing device **36** interposes the sheet S between the fixing belt and the pressurizing roller, melts toner by applying heat and a pressure to the sheet S, and fixes a toner image onto the sheet S.

A transport roller **37** is provided on the downstream side of the fixing device **36**. The transport roller **37** discharges the sheet S to a sheet discharging unit **38**. A reversing transport path **39** is provided on the downstream side of the fixing device **36**. The sheet S is transported to the reversing transport path **39** by switching back, when the sheet S is temporarily transported in a direction of the sheet discharging unit **38**, and the transport roller **37** is reversely rotated. The reversing transport path **39** guides the sheet S in a direction of the secondary transfer roller **33** by reversing the sheet S. The reversing transport path **39** is used when performing double-sided printing.

In addition, the printer unit of the image forming apparatus **10** is not limited to the tandem type, and may be another type. Also, the number of developing units **24** is not limited to four.

Subsequently, the fixing device **36** according to the first embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. **2** and FIG. **3**. FIG. **2** is a schematic configuration diagram when the fixing device **36** which is viewed from a side. FIG. **3** is a schematic configuration diagram the fixing device **36** which is viewed in the longitudinal direction, and a part (fixing belt) thereof is illustrated as a section.

As illustrated in FIG. **2**, the fixing device **36** includes a fixing belt **41**, a pressurizing roller **42**, and an electromagnetic induction heating coil unit **43**. The fixing belt **41** is formed in an endless cylindrical shape which includes a conductive layer. The pressurizing roller **42** is a pressurizing rotating member. Hereinafter, the electromagnetic induction heating coil unit **43** will be referred to as an IH coil unit **43**. The pressurizing roller **42** rotates around a rotating shaft **423** which is illustrated in FIG. **3**.

The fixing belt **41** includes a layer which is induction heated due to a magnetic field of the IH coil unit **43**, for example, a conductive layer which is formed of a conductive material such as iron, nickel, and copper. Alternatively, a copper layer may be stacked on a nickel layer. An elastic layer which is formed of an elastic body such as silicon rubber is included on the conductive layer, and a release layer which is easily released from toner such as PFA is included on the surface of the elastic layer.

The pressurizing roller **42** includes an elastic layer **422** such as a rubber layer with a heat-resisting property at the periphery of a metallic core member **421**. The pressurizing roller **42** includes a separation layer which is formed of a fluorine-based resin, or the like, on a surface. The pressurizing roller **42** is arranged so as to face the fixing belt **41** along the axial direction. The pressurizing roller **42** and the fixing belt **41** face each other on the circumference. The fixing belt **41** rotates along with the pressurizing roller **42** due to a rotation of the pressurizing roller, and the pressurizing roller **42** and the fixing belt **41** transport the sheet S.

The IH coil unit **43** is arranged at the outer periphery of the fixing belt **41**. The IH coil unit **43** includes a coil **431**, and a core **432** which regulates a magnetic flux of the coil **431** by covering the outer periphery of the coil **431**. A magnetic member **44** is arranged with respect to the IH coil unit **43** in the inside of the fixing belt **41**. The IH coil unit **43** causes a high-frequency current to flow to the coil **431**, and generates a magnetic flux in a direction of the fixing belt **41**. Due to the magnetic flux from the IH coil unit **43**, the conductive layer of the fixing belt **41** is heated by generating an eddy current, and heats the fixing belt **41**.

A pressurizing pad **46** and a frame **45** are included in the fixing belt **41**. The pressurizing pad **46** is a pressurizing member, and the frame **45** is a support member which supports the pressurizing pad **46**. A moisture absorbing layer **47** is provided between the pressurizing pad **46** and the frame **45**. A shield **48** is arranged by facing the magnetic member **44**. A spring **49** as a pressure applying member is provided between the shield **48** and the frame **45**. Due to an elastic force of the spring **49**, the frame **45** presses the pressurizing pad **46** against the fixing belt **41**.

The pressurizing pad **46** is arranged inside the fixing belt **41**. The pressurizing pad **46** is located at a position facing the pressurizing roller **42** by interposing the fixing belt **41** therebetween. A nip portion **50** is formed between the fixing belt **41** and the pressurizing roller **42** when the fixing belt **41** is pressed in a direction of the pressurizing roller **42** from the inner peripheral portion using the pressurizing pad **46**.

The pressurizing pad **46** is formed of an aluminum member, a coated metal member, or a resin with a heat-resisting property (for example, PEEK material, phenol resin). When a pressure of the spring **49** is applied to the pressurizing pad **46**, a pressure is applied between the fixing belt **41** and the pressurizing roller **42**, and the nip portion **50** is formed. In addition, not illustrated, a low friction sheet may be arranged between the pressurizing pad **46** and the fixing belt **41**. The low friction sheet makes a sliding property between the pressurizing pad **46** and the fixing belt **41** good.

The moisture absorbing layer **47** is a layer which absorbs moisture in air, and discharges the absorbed moisture according to a temperature rise, and configures a member for leveling heat which promotes heat leveling of the fixing belt **41** in the axial direction. The moisture absorbing layer **47** absorbs moisture of 50 mg/m$^3$ to 800 mg/m$^3$ per unit volume under a circumstance of a temperature of 25° C., and a relative humidity of 10% or more. In addition, the moisture absorbing layer **47** discharges moisture (water vapor), and an absorbing amount of moisture is reduced by being heated.



The moisture absorbing layer **47** is formed by holding a non-organic moisture absorbing material and an organic moisture absorbing material in a porous base material, or mixing thereof in the base material (to be impregnated). Specifically, as the non-organic moisture absorbing material, zeolite, silica gel, calcium chloride, lithium chloride, or the like, is used. As the organic moisture absorbing material, poly urethane, acryl, or the like, is used. As the porous base material, cellulose, a carbon porous body, a metal porous body, or the like, is used.

It is preferable to set a vapor discharging temperature of the moisture absorbing layer **47** when being heated to be in a range of 70° C. to 150° C. The thickness of the moisture absorbing layer **47** is approximately 1 mm to 2 mm, and the thickness of the pressurizing pad **46** is approximately 10 mm. The moisture absorbing layer **47** is fixed between the pressurizing pad **46** and the frame **45** by being interposed in a sandwiching manner when the pressurizing pad **46** is attached to the frame **45**. In addition, possible to use an arbitrary structure in order to attach the pressurizing pad **46** to the frame **45**. For example, possible to use an arbitrary fixing method such as a structure in which a claw which is formed in the pressurizing pad **46** is hooked on the frame **45**, and is fixed.

The fixing device **36** rotatably drives the rotating shaft **423** (FIG. **3**) of the pressurizing roller **42** using a motor. When the pressurizing roller **42** rotates, the fixing belt **41** rotates following the pressurizing roller **42**. As a matter of course, the fixing belt **41** may be driven by itself. For example, when the pressurizing roller **42** rotates in the arrow A direction in FIG. **2**, the fixing belt **41** rotates in the arrow B direction. The fixing belt **41** transports the sheet S in the arrow C direction by interposing the sheet S in the nip portion **50** between the fixing belt **41** and the pressurizing roller **42**. Accordingly, toner is melted by applying heat and a pressure to the sheet S, and a toner image is fixed onto the sheet S.

An intermediate region of the fixing belt **41** in the axial direction is free, and is in a state of no tension. The intermediate region of the fixing belt **41** in the axial direction comes into contact with the pressurizing roller **42** at a position of the pressurizing pad **46**, is pressurized, and is deformed.

As illustrated in FIG. **3**, in the fixing device **36**, when the width of the fixing belt **41** in the longitudinal direction is set to W**1**, a relationship with the width W**2** of the pressurizing pad **46**, and the width W**3** of the pressurizing roller **42** becomes W**1**>W**2**>W**3**. Here, the longitudinal direction is a direction which is orthogonal to the transport direction of the sheet S, that is, a direction parallel to the axial direction of the fixing belt **41**.

That is, sheets S of various sizes are supplied to the fixing device **36**. As the sheet size, there is, for example, an LT size, an A4 size, an A4-R size, an LT-R size, an ST-R size, or the like, and sheets S with various widths are supplied to the fixing device **36**. Accordingly, the width W**1** of the fixing belt **41** is designed so as to be larger than the width of the sheet S.

By the way, since the center portion of the fixing belt **41** in the axial direction comes into contact with the sheet S during a fixing operation, heat in the contact region is drawn due to the sheet S. Meanwhile, since both end portions of the fixing belt **41** in the axial direction are not in contact with the sheet S, and heat in the non-contact region is not drawn due to the sheet S, and a temperature of the fixing belt **41** rises.

When a temperature of the fixing belt **41** corresponding to the non-contact region continuously rises, and the sheet S is supplied to the region in which the temperature rises, there is a case in which a fixing failure occurs. Also, there is a concern that abnormal heating may be caused, and the fixing belt **41** itself, or peripheral members of the fixing belt **41** may ignite, and may be damaged. Meanwhile, when cooling down a temperature in the non-contact region, a fixing operation should be stopped by stopping energization of the coil **431** of the IH coil unit **43**.

Therefore, according to the first embodiment, the moisture absorbing layer **47** is provided between the frame **45** and the pressurizing pad **46**.

FIG. **4** is an enlargement side view which illustrates main portions of the fixing device **36**. In FIG. **4**, portions of the frame **45**, the pressurizing pad **46**, and the moisture absorbing layer **47** of the fixing device **36** are illustrated. In the frame **45**, openings **51** and **52** for absorbing and discharging moisture (water vapor) lead from the moisture absorbing layer **47** to the inside of the fixing belt **41** are provided.

A plurality of the openings **51** and **52** are provided in line along the longitudinal direction on a side face of the frame **45**. As illustrated in FIG. **4**, the opening **51** is formed in a cylindrical shape by being bent in L-shape, and penetrates toward one side face of the frame **45** from the moisture absorbing layer **47**. The opening **52** is symmetrically formed with respect to the opening **51** so as to penetrate toward the other side face of the frame **45** from the moisture absorbing layer **47**.

In a room temperature state in which an operation of the fixing device **36** is stopped, the moisture absorbing layer **47** absorbs moisture in the fixing belt **41** through the openings **51** and **52**. Therefore, a humidity in the fixing belt **41** falls, and due to an inclination of moisture concentration in the inside and outside of the fixing belt **41**, moisture on the outside of the fixing belt **41** diffuses into the fixing belt **41**.

In addition, the moisture absorbing layer **47** discharges absorbed moisture as water vapor (vaporization heat) by being heated. The discharged water vapor is discharged into the fixing belt **41** through the openings **51** and **52** in the frame **45**. The water vapor in the fixing belt **41** is discharged from both ends of the fixing belt **41** in the axial direction, and causes a temperature to fall when the fixing belt **41** is in an overheated state.

Absorbing and discharging of moisture which is performed through the openings **51** and **52** is performed through the line L**1** in FIG. **4**. Discharging of water vapor from both ends of the fixing belt **41** in the axial direction is performed through the line L**2** in FIG. **3**.

Accordingly, when the fixing belt **41** is heated, a temperature rises in the non-contact region with the sheet S of the fixing belt **41** compared to the center portion. However, water vapor in the fixing belt **41** is discharged from both ends in the axial direction, that is, the water vapor is discharged to the outside of the fixing belt **41** through the line L**2**. As a result, a humidity in the fixing belt **41** falls. Since the line L**2** is close to the non-contact region with the sheet S of the fixing belt **41**, possible to efficiently lower a temperature when a temperature in the non-contact region is rises.



FIG. **5** is an enlargement side view which illustrates another configuration of the main portions of the fixing device **36**. FIG. **5** illustrates an example in which the openings **51** and **52** are provided in the pressurizing pad **46**. In FIG. **5**, the opening **51** is formed in a cylindrical shape by being bent in L-shape, and penetrates toward one side face of the pressurizing pad **46** from the moisture absorbing layer **47**. The opening **52** is symmetrically formed with respect to the opening **51** by penetrating toward the other side face of the pressurizing pad **46** from the moisture absorbing layer **47**.

In FIG. **5**, when the moisture absorbing layer **47** is heated, water vapor in the moisture absorbing layer **47** is discharged into the fixing belt **41** through the line L**1**. The water vapor in the fixing belt **41** is discharged to the outside of the fixing belt **41** through the line L**2** from both end portions of the fixing belt **41**. Since the line L**2** (FIG. **3**) is close to the non-contact region with the sheet S of the fixing belt **41**, possible to efficiently lower a temperature when the temperature in the non-contact region is rises.

The openings **51** and **52** may be respectively provided in the frame **45** and the pressurizing pad **46**. The openings **51** and **52** can be formed using a mold when molding the frame **45** or the pressurizing pad **46**. A diameter of the openings **51** and **52** is approximately 1 mm to 2 mm in size. When the diameter of the openings **51** and **52** is set to be extremely large, intensity of the frame **45** or the pressurizing pad **46** decreases. Accordingly, it is preferable to set the diameter, the number of openings **51** and **52**, or the like, in consideration of intensity of the frame **45** or the pressurizing pad **46**.

FIG. **6** is an explanatory diagram which illustrates an arrangement of the opening **51** which is formed in the frame **45**. FIG. **6** is a diagram of the frame **45** which is viewed in the longitudinal direction (diagram which is viewed in arrow D direction in FIG. **4**).

As illustrated in FIG. **6**, the openings **51** are arranged in line in the longitudinal direction of the frame **45**. The openings **51** are densely arranged in line at both end portions of the frame **45** in the longitudinal direction, and are sparsely arranged in line at the center portion. That is, set so that a lot of moisture absorbing and discharging operations are performed at both end portions rather than the center portion of the pressurizing pad **46**.

FIG. **7** is an explanatory diagram which illustrates another arrangement of the opening **51** which is formed in the frame **45**. FIG. **7** is a view in which the frame **45** is viewed in the longitudinal direction. As illustrated in FIG. **7**, the openings **51** are arranged in line along the longitudinal direction of the frame **45**. The openings **51** are provided only at both end portions of the frame **45** in the longitudinal direction, and are not provided at the center portion. Also in the example in FIG. **7**, a lot of moisture absorbing and discharging operations are performed at both end portions rather than the center portion of the moisture absorbing layer **47**. Accordingly, possible to efficiently suppress a temperature rise in the non-contact region with the sheet S when a temperature of the fixing belt **41** is rises.

That is, as is understood from FIGS. **6** and **7**, a lot of openings **51** are formed at both end portions compared to the center portion of the frame **45** in the longitudinal direction. In FIGS. **6** and **7**, the arrangement of the openings **51** which are formed on one side face of the frame **45** is described. Meanwhile, also in the openings **52** which are formed on the other side face of the frame **45**, similarly, set so that the openings **52** are densely arranged in line at both end portions of the frame **45** in the longitudinal direction, and are sparsely arranged in line, or are not arranged at the center portion. As illustrated in FIG. **5**, also if in which the openings **51** and **52** are formed in the pressurizing pad **46**, set so that the openings **51** and **52** are densely arranged in line at both end portions of the pressurizing pad **46** in the longitudinal direction, and are sparsely arranged in line, or are not arranged at the center portion.

Subsequently, an operation method of the fixing device **36** will be described. When an order of fixing the sheet S is received, the coil **431** of the IH coil unit **43** is electrified. The fixing belt **41** is heated using induction heating, and a temperature thereof rises up to a predetermined temperature. The fixing belt **41** is pressed to the pressurizing roller **42** side when an urging force of the spring **49** is set to be strong, and the nip portion **50** is formed between the fixing belt **41** and the pressurizing roller **42**. When the nip portion is formed in a state in which the temperature of the fixing belt **41** is stabilized, the startup mode is finished.

When the sheet S on which toner is transferred is supplied to the nip portion **50**, heat and a pressure is applied to the sheet S, and a toner image is fixed onto the sheet S. In the fixing belt **41**, a temperature in the contact region with the sheet S is suppressed so that fixing conditions with respect to the sheet S are stabilized during the fixing operation. When fixing to the sheet S is finished, the fixing belt **41** is separated from the pressurizing roller **42** by controlling the urging force using the spring **49**, and energization of the coil **431** is stopped.

In a period in which the fixing device **36** is stopped, since the fixing belt **41** is not heated, a temperature of the fixing belt **41** is lowered almost to a room temperature. In a space such as an office in which the image forming apparatus **10** is used, it is determined that a relative humidity in the space is maintained at 40% or more and 70% or less based on the management standard of environmental sanitation for buildings. Accordingly, the moisture absorbing layer **47** of which a temperature falls when stopping the image forming apparatus **10** can absorb moisture in air through the openings **51** and **52**.

Meanwhile, when a fixing operation is performed, the fixing belt **41** is heated, and a temperature of the moisture absorbing layer **47** rises, water vapor is discharged from the moisture absorbing layer **47** through the openings **51** and **52**. Since the moisture absorbing layer **47** absorbs heat when discharging water vapor, the pressurizing pad **46** which comes into contact with the moisture absorbing layer **47** is cooled down. As a result, it is possible to suppress a temperature rise of the fixing belt **41**.

According to the embodiment, since water vapor is used in cooling down as vaporization heat, possible to promote heat leveling of the fixing belt **41** in the axial direction. Since the heat leveling member can be arranged in the fixing belt **41**, the embodiment is possible to realize space saving. Also, the embodiment is possible to reduce the width of the nip portion **50**, or to suppress deformation of the shape, and to increase reliability of image forming.

When the image forming apparatus **10** is operated under high temperature and high humidity circumstances, moisture which is included in the sheet S in advance is accumulated in the fixing device **36**, and there is a possibility that dew condensation may occur during stopping of an operation. However, when moisture is discharged before stopping the moisture absorbing layer **47** (at time of previous operation), possible to reduce dew condensation since the moisture absorbing layer **47** absorbs moisture during stopping of the operation.

Therefore, the first embodiment is possible to promote heat leveling by preventing overheating of the fixing device **36**.

## Second Embodiment

Subsequently, a fixing device according to a second embodiment will be described with reference to FIG. **8** and FIG. **9**. FIG. **8** is a schematic configuration diagram of a fixing device **36** which is viewed from a side. FIG. **9** is an enlargement side view which illustrates a configuration of main portions of the fixing device **36**.

In the fixing device **36** in FIG. **8**, a difference from the configuration in FIG. **2** is that a moisture absorbing layer **61** with a heat-insulating property (hereinafter, referred to as heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer), and a heat pipe **62** are arranged, instead of the moisture absorbing layer **47**. The heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer **61** is formed of a heat-insulating material and a moisture absorbing material. The heat pipe **62** is arranged between the pressurizing pad **46** and the heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer **61**.

The heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer **61** and the heat pipe **62** configure a heat leveling member which promotes heat leveling of the fixing belt **41** in the axial direction.

Since configurations of the fixing belt **41**, the pressurizing roller **42**, the IH coil unit **43**, the magnetic member **44**, the frame **45**, the shield **48**, and the spring **49** are the same as those in FIG. **2**, detailed descriptions will be omitted.

The heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer **61** adsorbs moisture of 50 mg/m$^3$ to 800 mg/m$^3$ per unit volume under a circumstance of a temperature of 25° C., and a relative humidity of 10% or more, for example. In the heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer **61**, an amount of moisture adsorption decreases by discharging moisture (water vapor) when being heated. Furthermore, in the heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer **61**, heat conductivity $\lambda$ from the heat pipe **62** to the frame **45** side becomes $\lambda$=0.01 W/m/K to 1.0 W/m/K.

The heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer **61** is formed by performing filling of the non-organic moisture absorbing material and the organic moisture absorbing material between fibers of heat insulating material. As the fiber of heat insulating material, ceramic paper, glass wool, cellulose fiber, or the like, is used. As the non-organic moisture absorbing material, zeolite, silica gel, or the like, is used. As the organic moisture absorbing material, polyurethane, acryl, or the like, is used.

Heat conductivity of the above described moisture absorbing material is 0.2 W/m/K to 1.0 W/m/K, in contrast to heat conductivity of a heat insulating material which is 0.01 W/m/K to 0.2 W/m/K. Accordingly, possible to change heat conductivity from the heat pipe **62** to the frame **45** side by adjusting a filling ratio of the moisture absorbing material to the heat insulating material.

When a filling ratio of the moisture absorbing material is lowered, a maximum adsorption amount of moisture which can be adsorbed decreases, however, possible to lower heat conductivity. In contrast to this, when a filling ratio of the moisture absorbing material is increased, heat conductivity increases, however, possible to increase a maximum adsorption amount of moisture which can be adsorbed.

The heat pipe **62** is arranged between the pressurizing pad **46** and the heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer **61**, and communicates therewith in the axial direction of the fixing belt **41**. The thickness of the heat pipe **62** is approximately 2 mm, for example, the width in a direction orthogonal to the longitudinal direction is approximately 6 mm, and has a high heat transfer property in the axial direction. A recessed portion **461** is formed inside the pressurizing pad **46**, and the heat pipe **62** may be incorporated with the recessed portion **461**. The heat pipe **62** may be arranged in the axial direction by being divided into a plurality of pipes. Heat of the fixing belt **41** is transferred to the heat pipe **62** from the pressurizing pad **46**, and becomes uniform in the axial direction.

When a fixing speed using the fixing device **36** is accelerated, a temperature rise of the fixing belt **41** in the non-contact region with the sheet S becomes more remarkable. In contrast, by the heat pipe **62**, it is possible to increase heat conductivity of the fixing belt **41** in the axial direction, and to promote heat leveling.

Meanwhile, when a temperature of the heat pipe **62** rises, an internal pressure increases, and there is a possibility that the heat transfer property may decrease. When, the internal pressure of the heat pipe **62** increases due to a high temperature, there is a danger of explosion. However, according to the second embodiment, there is an endothermic reaction when the heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer **61** discharges water vapor. For this reason, the heat pipe **62** which comes into contact with the heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer **61** is cooled down using the heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer **61**. As a result, it is possible to suppress a temperature rise of the fixing belt **41**, finally, and possible to increase reliability of the fixing device **36**.

The heat pipe **62** tends to transfer heat from the pressurizing pad **46** to the frame **45** side, as well. However, possible to suppress heat transfer to the frame **45** side using the heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer **61**. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent heat of the fixing belt **41** from leaking toward the frame **45**, and to accelerate a startup time of the fixing device **36**.

FIG. **10**A to FIG. **10**C are explanatory diagrams which illustrate evaluation results which are obtained by performing evaluations of a heat leveling effect, and a startup time of the fixing belt **41**, when the fixing device **36** in FIG. **8** is used. In the evaluation, a fixing device using a fixing device of the multifunction peripheral “e-STUDIO 5055C” made by Toshiba TEC Corporation which is commercially available as a base, in which a heat pipe and a heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer are arranged between a pressurizing pad and a frame which are manufactured using aluminum, is used.

As the heat pipe, two flat-type copper-water heat pipes with a thickness of 2 mm, and a length of 150 cm are used by being arranged in series in the axial direction. As the heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer, a layer which is obtained by mixing particulate zeolite in cellulose fiber as a moisture absorbing material is used, and a heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer with a thickness of 1 mm, a width of 340 mm, and a height of 10 mm is provided between the heat pipe and the frame.

The heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer which is manufactured in this manner obtains an ability of absorbing moisture of 0.34 g under a circumstance of a temperature of 25° C., and a relative humidity of 40%. Printing is continuously performed at a printing speed of 50 pieces/min, and a temperature difference $\Delta T$ (° C.) between temperatures at an end portion and a center portion of the fixing belt at a point of time when integrated number of printed sheets reaches 250 pieces is set to an evaluation index of heat leveling.

In addition, a startup time N (sec) from a stop state of the fixing device until a printable state through a state in which a temperature of the fixing belt reaches a set temperature is set to an evaluation index of a startup performance. Furthermore, as a comparison example of the second embodiment, a fixing device in which a heat pipe and a frame come into direct contact, without a heat-insulating moisture absorbing layer, is used.

The evaluation results are illustrated in FIG. **10**A. As illustrated in FIG. **10**A, in the fixing device according to the second embodiment, both the temperature difference $\Delta T$ and the startup time N are reduced compared to those of the comparison example. Accordingly, confirmed that heat leveling is promoted, and startup can be accelerated.

FIG. **10**B illustrates a state of a temperature of the fixing belt in the axial direction in the second embodiment. FIG. **10**C illustrates a state of a temperature of the fixing belt in the axial direction in the comparison example. That is, in the second embodiment, a temperature of the non-contact region with the sheet is 205° C., when a temperature of the contact region with the sheet of the fixing belt is 150° C. The difference $\Delta T$ is 55° C. In contrast to this, in the comparison example, a temperature of the non-contact region with the sheet is 215° C., when a temperature of the contact region with the sheet of the fixing belt is 150° C. The difference $\Delta T$ is 65° C., and it is understood that a temperature difference is large.

A time in which a temperature of the fixing belt reaches a fixable temperature from a room temperature (25° C.) is set to a startup time. The startup time in the comparison example is 42 seconds in contrast to 34 seconds in the second embodiment. Accordingly, the second embodiment is possible to reduce the startup time by approximately 8 seconds.

As described above, in the fixing device according to the second embodiment, heat leveling of the fixing belt is promoted, and possible to execute high speed startup.

While certain embodiments have been described, these embodiments have been presented by way of example only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. Indeed, the novel apparatus described herein may be embodied in a variety of other forms; furthermore, various omissions, substitutions and changes in the form of the apparatus described herein may be made without departing from the spirit of the inventions. The accompanying claims and their equivalents are intended to cover such forms or modifications as would fall within the scope and spirit of the inventions.

What is claimed is:

**1**. A fixing device which fixes a toner image formed on a recording medium onto the recording medium, the device comprising:

- a cylinder-shaped rotatable fixing belt which heats and melts a toner image formed on the recording medium;
- a pressurizing rotating member which is arranged so as to face the fixing belt along an axial direction, and transports the recording medium by rotating along with the fixing belt;
- a pressurizing member which is arranged inside the fixing belt, and forms a nip portion by pressing the fixing belt from an inner peripheral portion toward the pressurizing rotating member side;
- a support member which supports the pressurizing member; and
- a moisture absorbing layer which is arranged between the support member and the pressurizing member, absorbs moisture in air, and discharges the absorbed moisture according to a temperature rise.

**2**. The device of claim **1**,

wherein a plurality of openings which are formed along a longitudinal direction are included in at least one of the support member and the pressurizing member.

**3**. The device of claim **2**,

wherein the plurality of openings are formed much more at both end portions of at least one of the support member and the pressurizing member than a center portion in the longitudinal direction.

**4**. A fixing device which fixes a toner image formed on a recording medium onto the recording medium, the device comprising:

a cylinder-shaped rotatable fixing belt which heats and melts a toner image formed on the recording medium;

a pressurizing rotating member which is arranged so as to face the fixing belt along an axial direction, and transports the recording medium by rotating along with the fixing belt;

a pressurizing member which is arranged inside the fixing belt, and forms a nip portion by pressing the fixing belt from an inner peripheral portion toward the pressurizing rotating member side;

a support member which supports the pressurizing member;

a heat pipe which is attached to a position of the pressurizing member on a side opposite to the fixing belt; and

a moisture absorbing layer with a heat-insulating property which is fixed to the pressurizing member so as to come into contact with the heat pipe, absorbs moisture in air, and discharges the absorbed moisture according to a temperature rise, and has preset heat conductivity.

**5**. The device of claim **4**,

wherein the heat conductivity $\lambda$ of the moisture absorbing layer with the heat-insulating property is 0.01 W/m/K to 1.0 W/m/K.

**6**. An image forming apparatus comprising:

an image forming unit which forms a toner image on a recording medium; and

a fixing device which fixes the toner image onto the recording medium,

wherein the fixing device includes

a cylinder-shaped rotatable fixing belt which heats and melts a toner image formed on the recording medium;

a pressurizing rotating member which is arranged so as to face the fixing belt along an axial direction, and transports the recording medium by rotating along with the fixing belt;

a pressurizing member which is arranged inside the fixing belt, and forms a nip portion by pressing the fixing belt from an inner peripheral portion toward the pressurizing rotating member side;

a support member which supports the pressurizing member; and

a heat leveling member which is arranged between the support member and the pressurizing member, includes a moisture absorbing layer which absorbs moisture in air, and discharges the absorbed moisture according to a temperature rise, and makes a temperature of the fixing belt in an axial direction uniform.

**7**. The apparatus of claim **6**, further comprising:

a plurality of openings which are formed along a longitudinal direction in at least one of the support member and the pressurizing member, in order to perform absorbing and discharging of moisture by the moisture absorbing layer.

**8**. The apparatus of claim **6**,

wherein the heat leveling member includes a heat pipe which is attached to a position of the pressurizing member on a side opposite to the fixing belt,

wherein the moisture absorbing layer is a moisture absorbing layer with a heat-insulating property which has preset heat conductivity, and

wherein the moisture absorbing layer with the heat-insulating property is fixed to the pressurizing member so as to come into contact with the heat pipe.

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